# STATE OF GEORGIA TIER 2 TMDL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVISION 0

Cartecay River
Coosawattee River/Coosa River Basin
April 28, 2006

Gilmer County, Georgia

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plans are platforms for evaluating and tracking water quality protection and restoration. These plans have been designed to accommodate continual updates and revisions as new conditions and information warrant. In addition, field verification of watershed characteristics and listing data has been built into the preparation of the plans. The overall goal of the plans is to define a set of actions that will help achieve water quality standards in the state of Georgia.

This implementation plan addresses the general characteristics of the watershed, the sources of pollution, stakeholders and public involvement, and education/outreach activities. In addition, the plan describes regulatory and voluntary practices/control actions (management measures) to reduce pollutants, milestone schedules to show the development of the management measures (measurable milestones), and a monitoring plan to determine the efficiency of the management measures.

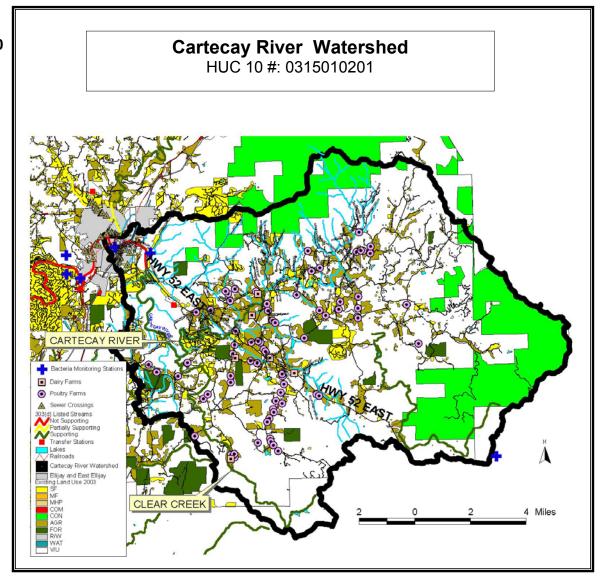


Table 1. IMPAIRMENTS

IMPAIRED STREAM SEGMENT	IMPAIRED SEGMENT LOCATION	IMPAIRMENT		
Cartecay River	Owltown Creek to the Coosawattee River (Gilmer County)	Fecal Coliform Bacteria		

<sup>\*</sup> Plan will be written by GA EPD

#### II. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE WATERSHED

Write a narrative describing the watershed, HUC 10 #: 0315010201. Include an updated overview of watershed characteristics. Identify new conditions and verify or correct information in the TMDL document using the most current data. Include the size and location of the watershed, political jurisdictions, and physical features which could influence water quality. Describe the source and date of the latest land cover/use for the watershed. Describe and quantify major land uses and activities which could influence water quality. See the instructions for more information on what to include.

The Cartecay River is a tributary of the Coosawattee River. Actually, the Cartecay and Ellijay Rivers meet to form the Coosawattee River in the City of Ellijay. The river and most of the watershed are located within the southeast corner of Gilmer County, but there are small sections of the watershed in Fannin, Pickens, and Dawson Counties. Much of the river runs west to east near or along State Route 52. The Cartecay River is a HUC 10 watershed, which is 86,734 acres in total area. The major tributaries are Clear Creek in the southern portion of the watershed, Licklog and Owltown Creek in the northern and middle section of the watershed, and Anderson and Tickanetley Creeks in the far west forested land area of the watershed. The land is mostly undeveloped and forest. The headwaters of Cartecay River, especially in the east and north parts of the watershed are fairly steep terrain, much of which is in the Chattahoochee National Forest. Most of the rest of the watershed is rolling hills and smaller ridges. There are some flatter areas in the middle of the watershed and these areas are mostly apple orchards and other farmland.

There are 82 permitted poultry farms and 5 large cattle operations in the watershed. The number of poultry farms has grown rapidly in the area, especially in the southern portion of the watershed. There is single-family residential development throughout the watershed. Some is concentrated near the river and was built very close to the river before land and flood regulations. As the river flows toward the City of East Ellijay the development becomes more concentrated. About 1.5 miles from the city limits of East Ellijay the river is paralleled by State Route 52 on one side and residential development on the other. As the river continues to move toward East Ellijay and Ellijay the character of the land becomes more urban and the influences on the river are more urban in nature. Despite the relatively low development of the area, the steep slopes allow the bacteria within the watershed to run quickly into the river when it rains. The high fecal coliform bacteria counts are likely coming from a combination of agriculture, failing septic tanks, and urban land influences. There are some multifamily and mobile home parks that are built close to the river which may be contributing to the problem. Many of the houses throughout the watershed also may have inadequate septic systems or may even be running waste straight to the river. Current grant money has addressed four of these residences (2 straight pipes, 2 inadequate systems). USDA – NRCS and Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission has worked with farmers in this watershed on waste management; however, limited resources and the fast growth has made it difficult to keep up with all the farms. Through the NGRDC cost share grant program, one poultry waste stackhouse is complete and work is about to start for a cattle BMP project. There is a drinking water intake in Ellijay on the Cartecay River. A source water assessment has been done for the Cartecay River watershed. The source water assessment revealed that the bacteria pathogens from the combined 14 sewer crossing, 90 or more poultry and dairy operations, and all the septic systems in the area are a serious threat to that intake. The source water assessment rated these three threats as about the same with agriculture as slightly higher than the septic tanks or the sewer crossing. The local erosion and sedimentation control program (Gilmer County) has been updated to meet State requirements.

# Cartecay River COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLES FOR AND NARRATIVES ABOUT EACH IMPAIRED STREAM IN THE WATERSHED.

STREAM SEGMENT NAME LOCATION		MILES/AREA	DESIGNATED USE	PS/NS
Cartecay River	Owltown Creek to the Coosawattee River (Gilmer County)	3	Fishing	PS

#### III. SOURCES AND CAUSES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT LISTED IN TMDLs

After reviewing the TMDLs written for this stream, complete the following tables with **the information found in the TMDLs**. List each parameter for which the stream segment is impaired and the water quality standard violated. See the instructions for the water quality standards. Describe the sources and causes of each violation identified in the TMDLs.

Table 2. SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT AS INDICATED IN TMDLs

PARAMETER 1	WQ STANDARD	SOURCES OF IMPAIRMENT	NEEDED REDUCTION FROM TMDL
Fecal Coliform	1,000 per 100 ml (geometric mean Nov–April)	Wildlife	49 percent
Bacteria	200 per 100 ml (geometric mean May-Oct)		
Fecal Coliform	1,000 per 100 ml (geometric mean Nov–April)	Agricultural Livestock	49 percent
Bacteria	200 per 100 ml (geometric mean May-Oct)		
Fecal Coliform	1,000 per 100 ml (geometric mean Nov–April)	Urban Development	49 percent
Bacteria	200 per 100 ml (geometric mean May–Oct)		
Fecal Coliform	1,000 per 100 ml (geometric mean Nov–April)	Leaking Septic Systems	49 percent
Bacteria	200 per 100 ml (geometric mean May-Oct)		

#### IV. IDENTIFICATION AND RANKING OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OR CAUSES OF IMPAIRMENT

INVESTIGATE AND EVALUATE the sources of impairment for each parameter listed in Table 2. Write a narrative describing efforts made or procedures used to verify the significance and extent of the sources or causes of each impairment listed in the TMDLs. Include:

- Involvement of stakeholder group

- Field surveys

- Review of land cover data

- Evaluation of sources

Leaking Septic Systems: GIS coverages (road network, river and stream network, water quality data collection points) including land use data were utilized to help determine the extend of the residential development of the area (see front page map). This information was also complimented with high resolution, digitally rectified aerial photography recently published by the State (1999 data) were purchased for Gilmer County. These aerial photos were reviewed and analyzed for development and topographical information around the Cartecay River. U.S.G.S. topographic maps of the area were also utilized to show steep slopes, house, and stream locations. Many locations were driven to verify residential development influences. A site visit was conducted with one resident who does not currently have an approved septic system. Other leads were given for local resident about possible places without septic systems. Information was also obtained from Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory meetings about the area and from the source water assessment, which was done for the watershed.

Agricultural Livestock: NGRDC developed a poultry farm GIS coverage from an EPD agricultural permit spreadsheet. This spreadsheet was geocoded and then check through aerial photos and driven to improve the location accuracy of the farm. This coverage was developed and used for a previous Section 604 grant and this area was covered fairly well at that time. A site visit and interview was conducted with farmers and landowners who are part of the NGRDC grant share program. These individuals were also a valuable source of information on the area. Information was also obtained from Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory meetings about the area and from the source water assessment, which was done for the watershed.

Urban Development: GIS coverages were also used to determine urban development. GIS coverages such as sewer lines crossing streams, lift stations, and waste treatment plants, which were gathered from source water assessments were utilized. This information was also complimented with high resolution, digitally rectified aerial photography recently published by the State (1999 data) were purchased for Gilmer County. These aerial photos were reviewed and analyzed for development and topographical information around the Cartecay River. U.S.G.S. topographic maps of the area were also utilized to show steep slopes, house, and stream locations. Many locations were driven to verify residential development influences.

Wildlife: There is deer, bear, turkeys, and other small game located in that area. There are no known feral hogs in the area. However, it is not believed that any of the animals are in high population there and not likely a high contributor of the problem.

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To the extent possible, identify sources and quantify the extent of pollution in the stream segment for each of the parameters listed in Table 2 and evaluate the likely impact on the parameter load to the stream. This should follow research performed and described in preceding narrative and should correct or add information to the TMDLs. The <u>SOURCES SHOULD BE RANKED</u> from those having the most impact to those having the least impact. The estimated extent of contribution can be expressed as the area of the watershed effected, the stream miles effected, or the number of activities contributing to the problem. The magnitude of contribution should be estimated to be large, moderate, small, or negligible.

Table 3. CONCLUSIONS MADE OF POTENTIAL SOURCES OF STREAM SEGMENT IMPAIRMENT

PARAMETER 1	POTENTIAL SOURCES	ESTIMATED EXTENT OF CONTRIBUTION	ESTIMATED MAGNITUDE OF CONTRIBUTION	COMMENTS
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Agricultural Livestock	Affects the middle two thirds of the watershed (15 miles).	moderate	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Leaking Septic Systems	Affects most first two thirds of the watershed (12 miles).	moderate	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Urban Development	Affects the lower portion of the watershed where the river runs through the Cities (2 miles).	moderate	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	Wildlife	Some throughout the watershed but not very concentrated.	small	

#### V. STAKEHOLDERS

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS is essential to the process of preparing TMDL implementation plans and improving water quality. Stakeholders can provide valuable information and data regarding their community, impaired water bodies, potential causes of impairments, and management practices and activities which may be employed to reduce the impacts of the causes of impairment.

Describe outreach activities to advise and engage stakeholders in the TMDL implementation plan preparation process. Describe the stakeholder group employed or formed to address the impaired segments in the watershed. Summarize the results of the number of attendees and meetings and describe major findings, recommendations, and approvals.

Three and a half years ago, the Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory Committee was formed to develop implementation plans for the Coosawattee River and several of its listed segments. This did not include the Cartecay River, a tributary to the Coosawattee River. All of the streams are listed for fecal coliform bacteria. The committee has met several times over the last three years on issues of TMDL implementation. Two years ago the group approved NGRDC to pursue a grant (EPA Section 104) to help with TMDL implementation in the Gilmer County. A grant was awarded and is being used for demonstration projects to cost share agricultural BMPs and repair failing septic tanks. The Committee felt these two things were the leading contributors to the fecal coliform bacteria problem in the Coosawattee River watershed. Another objective of the grant was to increase the stakeholder base for the watershed. An ad hoc Coosawattee River group was formed which included many of the active TMDL Technical Advisory Committee. This ad hoc group met regularly and applied for more grants for TMDL implementation in Gilmer County. This group was able to secure grants to expand the cost share program. Some of the members of the Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory Committee still met informally on occasion to discuss progress of the activities, implementation plans, and issues of monitoring the Coosawattee River.

The Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory Committee has met twice to formally discuss the development of an implementation plan for the Cartecay River and some other issues. The Committee met once on Monday, August 30, 2004 at 10:00 a.m. at the Gilmer County Library Meeting Room. At this meeting, there were seven committee members present, two NGRDC staff, and nine other interested individuals who have been involved with the ad hoc watershed group. The Committee reviewed changes to the format of implementation plans and reviewed land use and USGS monitoring data for the Cartecay River. Discussion at this meeting centered around load reduction and some of the group's activities in the watershed. The Committee met for a second time on Monday, September 20, 2004 at 10:00 a.m. at the Gilmer County Library Meeting Room. At this meeting, there were three committee members present, two NGRDC staff, and six others from the ad hoc watershed group. The Committee members again reviewed the land use map of the watershed. There was discussion about the order of the potential sources and their extent and magnitude. They agreed that agriculture, septic systems, and urban impact all contribute. Members provided information on the number of farms and the size of some of the operations. The members thought that inadequate septic systems/no septic system were a problem in the watershed. Committee members realized the importance of the urban land use in the cities as a possible contributor to the problem. They had many questions about the conditions of the sewer lines. There was discussion on where sampling has been and could be done in relation to land use. Committee members felt that sampling is important on the Cartecay River to isolate the problem, which they felt was coming from so many sources. Complete minutes of both meetings can be obtained through the offices of NGRDC.

List the watershed or advisory committee members of the stakeholder group for this segment in the following table.

**Table 4. COMMITTEE MEMBERS** 

NAME/ORG	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	E-MAIL
Don Schneider City of Ellijay	Code Enforcement Officer 197 N. Main Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-635-4711	codeenforce@ellijay.com
James Holloway Gilmer County	Building Inspector #1 Westside Square	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-635-3406	planning@ellijay.com
Ray King	Gilmer County Health Dept. 15 Dalton Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-635-6050	benthostream@yahoo.com
David Pierce	209 Westpoint Drive, P.O. Box A	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-276-3200	
Sam Breyfogle	Temple Inland Forest 208 Springdale Drive	LaGrange	GA	30240	706-884-8077	
David Durgin Coosawattee River Resort	634 Beaver Lake Drive Unit 5140	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-276-1060	ddurgin@crra.bis
Debbie Royston	Georgia Forest Watch 15 Tower Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-635-8733	debroyston@gafw.org
David Govus	3709 Big Creek Road	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-276-2512	
Lee Kelley Georgia Forestry Comm.	Senior Forester 207 Foster Blvd.	LaFayette	GA	30728	706-638-5557	lkelley@gfc.state.ga.us
Keith Gilmer Georgia Soil & Water Cons.	Regional Representative Region 1 Office 700 East 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave., Suite J	Rome	GA	30161- 3359	706-295-6131	kgilmer@gaswcc.org
Mitch King U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	1875 Century Blvd.	Atlanta	GA	30345		
Lu Ann Lackey Carters Project Office	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers P.O. Box 96	Oakman	GA	30732- 0096	706-334-2248	luann.lackey@sam.usace.army.mil
Emory DeBord Ellijay-Gilmer W & S Auth.	P.O. Box 635	Ellijay	GA	30540	706-276-2202	egcwsa@ellijay.com
Doug Towery/USDA - NRCS	185 Wellborn Street, Box 3	Blairsville	GA	30512	706-745-2794 x3	doug.towery@ga.usda.gov

In Appendix A, list the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

#### **VI. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES**

Describe any management measures or activities that have been put into place or will be put into place including regulatory or voluntary actions or other controls by governments or individuals that specifically apply to the pollutant that will help achieve water quality standards. Include who will be responsible for the measure, how it will be funded, the status, the date it will be or was initiated, and a short description of how effective the measure is or will be.

Table 5. MANAGEMENT MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES

### **MEASURES APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS**

PARA- METER 1	MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENT -ED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
Fecal Coliform (FC)	Rules and regulations for on- site wastewater management	Gilmer County Environmental Health, Environmental Health Services	Regulates through permits and inspections the installation and operation of all on-site wastewater management systems.	Gilmer County	Enforced, state regs. adopted by county	Latest amendments adopted	Very
FC	Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)	Natural Resources Conservation Service/Farm Services Agency (USDA)	Technical, educational and financial assistance for farmers to develop environmentally beneficial land use management ( ie Nutrient management plans, fencing livestock from streams)	Federal	Yearly sign- up for agricultural producers	1997	Very
FC	BMP, Outreach, Education	North Georgia RDC, USDA - NRCS, Gilmer Co. Health Dept.	BMP projects to cost share to repair septic tanks and implement farm BMP, educate the public, and improve capacity within the Coosawattee River watershed.	EPA Section 104 (b) Grant	In progress. Several projects completed and some in progress	2002	Very
FC	BMP, Outreach, Education	Georgia Water and Soil Conservation Commission, USDA –NRCS.	Cost share to implement farm BMP's and education of farmers.	EPA Section 319 Grant Funds	Just starting	2004	Very

PARA- METER 1	MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENT -ED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
FC	BMP, Outreach, Education	North Georgia RDC, Gilmer Co. Health Dept.	Cost share to repair failing septic systems	EPA Section 319 Funds	Just starting	2004	Very
FC	Source Water Assessment	North Georgia RDC	Contaminant inventory and intake susceptibility analysis	EPD/ EPA	Completed	2003	Moderate
FC	Coosa River Basin Plan 1998	Georgia EPD	Program to protect, enhance, and restore the waters of the Coosa Basin by monitoring, regulating, allocating, and managing land uses in the river basin	EPD	Done every 5 years	1998, Will be done again soon.	Moderate
FC	Stormwater General Permit	Georgia EPD	A General Permit for construction activities which disturb 5 acres or greater; includes site stabilization plans and comprehensive monitoring/reporting	EPD	Active	August 2000	Moderate
FC	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Natural Resources Conservation Service/Farm Services Agency (USDA)	Encourages farmers to convert highly erodable acreage to filter strips and riparian buffers to improve water quality and habitat	USDA	Multi year contracts	1985	Moderate
FC	Wetland Reserve Program	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Wetland restoration program	Federal	Little activity in NW GA	1985	Weak
FC	EPA 319 Grants	Limestone Valley Resource Conservation and Development Center	Finance ecosystem based technical assistance in Coosawattee Watershed (ie streambank stabilization, poultry litter storage/ composting, alternative on site sewage systems, pasture improvements, water recreational improvements)	Federal Grants	Being replaced with other 319 grant projects		Moderate

PARA- METER 1	MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENT -ED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
FC	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance	Gilmer County	Rules and regulations for construction site stabilization. Updated to meet new EPD standards	Gilmer County	Active	Latest amendments adopted 2004	Moderate
FC	Land Development Review Process	Gilmer County	Ensures compliance with Building Codes, Subdivision Regulations, Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, Environmental Protection Regulations, and Zoning Regs.	Gilmer County	Active	1996, Adopting new standards (Zoning) 2004.	Moderate
FC	Environmental Conservation/ Protection Regulations	Gilmer County	Ordinances of DNR minimum standards for Water Supply Watershed Protection, Wetland Protection, Mountain Protection, and River Protection.	DCA	Active	Adopted all but River Protection in 2001	Moderate
FC	Training programs, etc	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission	Provide training and technical assistance on erosion and sediment controls, BMP education, forestry complaint resolution, BMP monitoring	State	Ongoing	January 1999 (updated manual)	Moderate
FC	Waste Composting Facility	Gilmer/Ellijay Water and Sewer Authority	Gilmer/Ellijay Water and Sewer Authority proposes to construct a composting facility, which would accept and compost municipal sewage sludge, septic tank wastes, and poultry wastes		On hold	January, 2003	
FC	EPA 319 Grants	Gilmer County Adopt-a-Stream	Increase public awareness of states non-point source pollution and water quality issues, help citizens collect quality water quality data, encourage partnerships	State EPD	Some training sessions	January, 2003	Moderate

PARA- METER 1	MEASURE	RESPONSIBILITY	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE OF FUNDING	STATUS	ENACTED/ IMPLEMENT- ED	EFFECTIVENESS (Very, Moderate, Weak)
FC	Forestry BMP monitoring	Georgia Forestry Commission	Within watershed can conduct periodic aerial reconnaissance to observe recent forestry practices, conduct BMP audit, and recommend remediation where necessary	State	Some Activity	January, 2003	Weak
FC	Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	Natural Resources Conservation Service/Farm Services Agency (USDA)	Increase awareness and training activity to encourage farmers to convert highly erodable acreage to filter strips and riparian buffers to improve water quality and habitat.	Federal	Ongoing	January, 2003	Moderate
FC	Agricultural Outreach and Education	NRCS – USDA, Ga S& WCC, and Gilmer Co. Extension Service	Increase awareness, technical, and financial assistance for farmers to develop environmentally beneficial land use management (ie Nutrient management plans, fencing livestock from streams) in the watershed.	Federal, State, and Local Funds	Ongoing	January, 2003	Very
FC	Inventorying and Repairing Sewer Line Leaks	Gilmer/Ellijay Water and Sewer Authority	All the sewer lines in the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay have been inventoried for condition and broken lines will be repaired in phases based on need.	Local	Active	2004	Moderate
FC	Public education regarding maintenance of onsite waste management systems.	Gilmer County Board of Health, North Georgia RDC	Increase public awareness regarding proper maintenance of on-site sewage systems; consider establishing a publicly operated on-site sewage management entity with responsibility for education and training, system inspection, and repairs.	EPA Section 104 (b) grant and Gilmer County	On going	January, 2003	Very

#### VII. MONITORING PLAN

The purposes of monitoring are to obtain more data, to determine the sources of pollution, to describe baseline conditions, and to evaluate the effects of management and activities on water quality. Describe any sampling activities or other surveys - active, planned or proposed - and their intended purpose. Reference the development and submission of a Sample Quality and Assurance Plan (SQAP) if monitoring for delisting purposes.

**Table 6. MONITORING PLAN** 

PARAMETER(S)	ORGANIZATION	STATUS (CURRENT, PROPOSED,	TIME F	RAME	PURPOSE
TO BE MONITORED		PLANNED)	START	END	(If for delisting, date of SQAP submission)
Goldline Darter & Mussel Surveys	University of Tennessee, Chattanooga	Past, Current, and Planned	1992		Surveys are currently being done for mussels and crayfish and have been done for darters.
Benthic Monitoring	Georgia Forest Watch/SAMAB	Current	2003		There is three active sites for benthic monitoring of the Cartecay River.
Various Parameters	EPD/USGS	Current	Every 5 years		On-going monitoring for listing and delisting streams
Fecal Coliform Bacteria, Nutrient, & some basic parameters	Gilmer County TMDL Technical Advisory Committee/NGRDC	Proposed	2005	2008 or longer	De-listing/listing (SQAP 2004), source tracking, and monitoring effects of BMPs

# **VIII. PLANNED OUTREACH FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

List and describe outreach activities which will be conducted to support this plan and the implementation of it.

**Table 7. PLANNED OUTREACH** 

RESPONSIBILTY	DESCRIPTION	AUDIENCE	DATE
NGRDC/Coosawattee River Group	Educate citizens on watershed issues, inform them on what is currently being done, promote grant program, and see if there is interest in starting a watershed alliance.	General public, farmers, business, students, and anyone interested in watershed issues.	November 2004
NGRDC/Gilmer County Board of Health	Septic system workshop to educate the public in septic system maintenance and repair and promote septic system grant program.	General public and septic system contractors	Before January 2005
NRCS – USDA and Ga S& WCC	Increase awareness, technical, and financial assistance for farmers to develop environmentally beneficial land use management (ie Nutrient management plans, fencing livestock from streams) in the watershed.	Farmers	On-going
Natural Resources Conservation Service/Farm Services Agency (USDA)	Increase awareness and training activity to encourage farmers to convert highly erodable acreage to filter strips and riparian buffers to improve water quality and habitat.	Farmers	On-going
Gilmer County Adopt-a- Stream	Increase public awareness of states non-point source pollution and water quality issues, help citizens collect quality water quality data, encourage partnerships	General Public	On-going
Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission	Provide training and technical assistance on erosion and sediment controls, BMP education, forestry complaint resolution, BMP monitoring	Farmers	On-going
Georgia Forest Watch	Conduct benthic monitoring using trained volunteers in the Coosawattee River watershed (three sites in the Cartcay River watershed)	General Public	On-going
NRCS – USDA, Ga S& WCC, and Gilmer Co. Extension Service	Conduct on-site and other workshops on farm BMPs	Farmers	On-going

#### IX. MILESTONES/ MEASURES OF PROGESS OF BMPs AND OUTREACH

This table will be used to track and report progress of management measures including BMPs and outreach. Record milestone dates for:

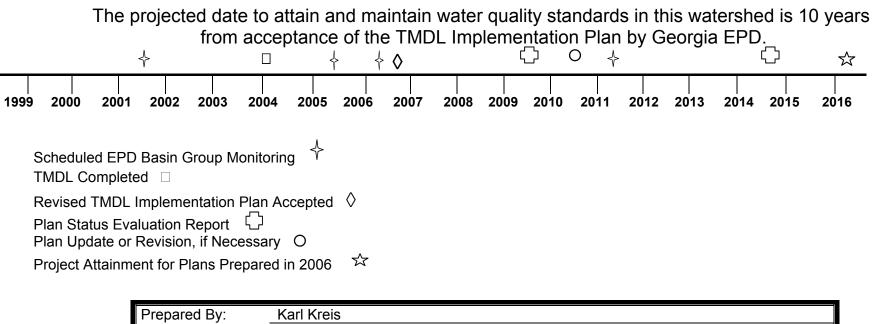
- accomplishment of management practices or activities outreach activities
- installation of BMPs

to attain water quality standards. Comment on the effectiveness of the management measure, how much support the measure was given by the community, what was learned, how the measure might be improved in the future, and any other observations made. This table can be "pulled out" of this template and used to report and track progress.

Table 8. MILESTONES

MANAGEMENT MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS	STA PROPOSED	TUS INSTALLED	COMMENT
Septic tank BMPs, Outreach, Education (Section 104 funds)	North Georgia RDC, USDA - NRCS, Gilmer Co. Health Dept.	2002	2005	Two septic system repairs or two new systems will soon be complete. Septic system workshop and Coosawattee River open meeting will be promoted in the watershed.
Agricultural BMPs, Outreach, Education (Section 104 funds)	North Georgia RDC, USDA - NRCS	2004	2005	One poultry stackhouse recently completed and BMPs on a cattle farm will be install soon. They will be encouraged to implement other areas of their nutrient management plans.
Agricultural BMPs, Outreach, Education (EQIP and PL266)	Georgia Water and Soil Conservation Commission, USDA –NRCS	2004	2010	Encourage area cattle and poultry farmers to develop nutrient management plan and cost share to implement those plans.
Agricultural BMPs, Outreach, Education (Section 319 funds)	Georgia Water and Soil Conservation Commission, USDA –NRCS.	2005	2010	Develop nutrient management plans and cost share with farmers to implement poultry and cattle farm BMPs and education area farmers. Includes new full-time staff assistance.
Septic tank BMP, Outreach, Education (Section 319 funds)	North Georgia RDC, Gilmer Co. Health Dept.	2005	2008	Will target this area for cost share projects to repair failing septic systems and install systems for landowners currently without one and will target the area to promote educational materials and workshops.
Inventory and Repair Sewer Line Leaks in Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay	Gilmer/Ellijay Water and Sewer Authority	2004	2010	All the sewer lines in the Cities of Ellijay and East Ellijay have been inventoried for condition and broken lines will be repaired in phases based on need. Leaky pipes in the Cartecay River watershed will be repaired.

# PROJECTED ATTAINMENT DATE



Prepared By:	Karl Kreis								
Agency:	North Georgia Regional Development Center								
Address:	503 West Waugh Street								
City:	Dalto	n		ST:	GA	ZIP:	30720		
E-mail:	wer@	ngrdc.org		•		_			
Date Submitte	ed to E	PD:	Septembe	er 30,	2004			Revision: 0	

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#### APPENDIX A.

# **STAKEHOLDERS**

List the names, addresses, telephone numbers, and e-mail addresses for local governments, agricultural or commercial forestry organizations, significant landholders, businesses and industries, and local organizations including environmental groups and individuals with a major interest in this watershed.

NAME	AGENCY	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE	EMAIL
Larry Bosch Karl Kreis	North Georgia Regional Development Center	503 West Waugh Street	Dalton	GA	30720	706/272-2300	dceds@nrdc.org wer@ngrdc.org
Bill White Stacy Clark	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Committee	PO Box 8024	Athens	GA	30603	706/542-3065	bwhite@gaswcc.org sclark@gaswcc.org
Rozier Wingate	Limestone Soil and Water Conservation	590 Wingate Drive	Elijay	GA	30540	706/276-3432	oldorchard@ellijay
Doug Towery District Conservationist	USDA-NRCS	185 Wellborn Street, Box 3	Blairsville	GA	30512	706/745-2794 x3	doug.towery@ga.usda.gov
Jimmy Bramblett	USDA-NRCS / UGA	355 East Hancock Ave	Athens	GA	30601	706/546-2073	jimmy.bramblett@ga.usda.gov
Ray King	Gilmore County Department of Health	15 Dalton St.	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635-6050	benthostream@yahoo.com
Doug Cabe	Limestone Valley RC&D	125 Red Bud Road, Suite 7	Calhoun	GA	30701	706/625-7044	lvrcd@pointlink.net
Debbie Royston	Georgia Forest Watch	15 Tower Road	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635-8733	katherineg@gafw.org
Larry Benson Chief Ranger Sr.	Georgia Forestry Commission			GA		706/635-2363	gilmerunit@gfc.state.ga.us
William Grizzle	North Ga Health District		Dalton	GA			
Robin Goodloe	US Fish and Wildlife			GA			Robin_Goodloe@fws.gov
Emory DeBord	Ellijay - Gilmore Water and Sewer Authority	216 Sailors Drive, Suite 115	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/276-2202	egcwsa@ellijay.com
Vince Williams	Georgia Environmental Protection Division			GA			vince_williams@dnr.state.ga.us
Steven Blackburn Curry Jones Connie Roberts	Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4	Sam Nunn Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street, S.W.	Atlanta	GA	30303- 3104	404/562-9397 404/562-9302 404/562-9406	blackburn.steven@epa.gov jones.curry@epa.gov roberts.connie@epa.gov
Lu Ann Lackey Park Manager	US Army Corps of Engineers	PO Box 96	Oakman	GA	30732- 0096	706/334-2248	luann.lackey@sam.usace.army .mil
Paul Johnson	Southeast Aquatic Research Center			GA			
Bud Freeman	University of Georgia Institute of Ecology			GA			bud@ttrout.ecology.uga.edu

John Peacock Agricultural Manager	Georgia Department of Agriculture Livestock/Poultry Section	GA Department of Ag 19 Martin Luther King Jr. Dr., SW, Room 112	Atlanta	GA	30344- 4201	404/656-3665	jpeacock@agr.state.ga.us
Abit Massey President Mike Giles, VP	Georgia Poultry Federation	P.O. Box 763	Gainesville	GA	30503	770/532-0473	mike@gapf.org
Dana Skelton	Georgia River Network	1090 S. Milledge Ave.	Athens	GA	30605	706/549-4508	dana@garivers.org
Jim Shinall	U.S. Army COE	P.O. Box 487	Cartersville	GA	30120	678/721-6716	james.t.shinall@sam.usace.ar my.mil
Clayton Jones	Coosa River Basin Initiative	408 Broad St.	Rome	GA	30161	706/232-2724	claytonjones@coosa.org
Ted Gregory	U.S. Army COE	P.O. Box 96	Oakman	GA	30732	706/334-2248	edward.c.gregory@sam.usace. army.mil
James L. Holloway	Gilmore County Planning Commissioner	#1 Westside Square	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635/3406	
Ruth Caudell	Ellijay City Council	167 Gartrell Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635-4447	rhcaudell@ellijay.com
William Grizzle	North Georgia Health District	100 West Walnut Ave., Suite 92	Dalton	GA	30720	706/272-2342	whgrizzle@gdph.state.ga.us
Louise Hamiulo	North Georgia Health District	100 West Walnut Ave., Suite 92	Dalton	GA	30720	706/272-2342	lwhumiulo@gdph.state.ga.us
Terry Hanzak	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Committee	4310 Lexington Dr.	Athens	GA	30603	706/542-9692	thanzak@gaswcc.org
Frank Sagona	Conasauga River Alliance	183 Greystone Drive , GA	Ringgold	GA	30734	706/965-7069	fjsagona@aol.com
Robin Dake	Upper Etowah River Alliance	Rt. 2, Box 104 W. Silver Shoals Rd	Eastanolle e	GA	30538	706/779-5756	robintdake@hotmail.com
Michelle Huffman	Georgia Environmental Protection Division			GA		404/675-1641	michelle_huffman@mail.dnr.sta te.ga.us
April Ingle	Georgia River Network	1090 S. Milledge Ave.	Athens	GA	30605		ingle@garivers.org
Michael Wheeler	Gilmer County Extension Service	92 Sand Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635-4426	wheelerm@uga.edu
John Loughridge	GA Soil & Water Conservation Commission	142 Sand Street	Ellijay	GA	30540	706/635-4416	John.loughridge@ga.usda.gov
Katie Owens	Coosa River Basin Initiative	408 Broad Street	Rome	GA	30161	706/232-2724	keady@coosa.org
Elizabeth Andrew		12025 Doublehead Gap Rd	Ellijay	GA	30540		
Gary Beisser	GA WRD - Fisheries	312 N River Street	Calhoun	GA	30701	706/624-1161	gary_beisser@dnr.state.ga.us
Mack Wood	Land Development		East Ellijay	GA			
Mary Gazaway	Georgia EPD/ TMDL Implementation Program		Atlanta	GA		404/675-1745	

#### **APPENDIX B.**

# **UPDATES TO THIS PLAN**

Describe any updates made to this plan. Include the date, section or table updated, and a summary of what was changed and why.